

WASHINGTON.

Effect of the Blaine Defection in the House.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EX-SPEAKER.

Chandler's Joke With Jake Thompson.

MORE ABOUT THE WINSLOW TROUBLE.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1876.

THE DEFERENCE IN THE WINSLOW CASE—SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS—THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO YIELD.

The difference of opinion between the Secretary of State and the British government, in regard to the Winslow case and the extradition treaty, continues to engage the earnest attention of our government. It is quite evident, and the London press admits, that our government not only holds the stronger ground in the controversy, but all of the strong ground there is. Much feeling has been expressed here on the apparently deliberate suppression in the correspondence on the Winslow case, as published by the British Foreign Office, of the reply of Mr. Dorn to the Lord Derby's note of May 4, although a copy was delivered to Lord Derby as early as the 6th of June. A telegram from London confirms the fact of this omission. There has also been sent by our government an explanation of the views taken by it, and its understanding of the apparent mistake of the British officials; it is even believed in diplomatic circles that Lord Derby, having got himself in a bad box, is endeavoring to get out of it the best way he can, and that the Foreign Office, therefore, contrived to overlook the reply of Mr. Fish to Lord Derby's note of May 4th. It is not exaggerating the condition of affairs to say that the present misunderstanding in our diplomatic relations with Great Britain falls to be regarded in the worst spirit which has prevailed in a more trying season of international affairs.

A distinguished diplomatist, however, remarked today that, "as John Bull was for fair play in the prize ring as well as in diplomacy, he had every confidence that when the full question was laid before the British people they would sustain the position taken by Secretary Fish."

A great deal of surprise has been expressed by the course pursued by Lord Derby, even by those who know him.

The whole matter, with all the correspondence and documents, will be laid before Congress by the Secretary of State through the President. It is apprehended that the present attitude of Lord Derby is only preparatory to a full and final release of Winslow.

SIGNIFICANT DEFERENCE OF MR. BLAINE BY HIS FRIENDS IN THE HOUSE—EFFECT OF MR. BLAINE'S MOTION—A REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY MR. CARFIELD—MR. BLAINE'S ALARM.

The fact became quite apparent to-day that the Blaine movement for the Presidency has culminated and that the supporters of the ex-speaker are not at all disposed to urge his nomination any further. This revelation was first made in the failure of Mr. Blaine's efforts to get his political colleagues in the House to stand by him in his effort this afternoon to filibuster and stave off a vote on the reference of the Caldwell cable despatch. The matter was brought up by Mr. Houston, chairman of the Sub-Judiciary Committee, to the great alarm of Mr. Blaine, who ran in from the room soon as he heard that his name was to be taken up. When he stepped in, he found his place to combat the movement and recover his control of the motion his colleagues gave in their word of honor to their leader during the earlier part of his struggle, and followed his plume in one or two filibustering charges, but the reaction began when a subsequent motion to lay the matter on the table was put to the House. His party refused their further obsequies and allowed him to be vanquished. It is supposed that the reaction has been started and headed by republican congressmen favoring the nomination at Cincinnati of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, with a view to diverting Mr. Blaine's strength to that candidate, and hence the explanation made of Mr. Blaine's admission, in the course of the debate to-day, that the Caldwell cable despatch was not in any sense evidence. The formidable character of the defection is shown in the open avowal of Senator Washburn, of New Hampshire, that Mr. Blaine is no longer an available man for the nomination. Senator Washburn is supposed to be friendly to Mr. Blaine, and his opinion may not be altogether unprejudiced; but there is, nevertheless, great force in the declaration he made to-day, that Mr. Blaine could not carry the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, another leading republican, is also quoted as saying that Mr. Blaine is unavailable and out of the question as a candidate.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine, upon being interviewed to-night, said that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumor that he was going to transfer his strength after the first ballot, if he should prove unsuccessful in obtaining the nomination, either to Hayes or Morton. He says further that neither he nor any of his friends ever had or will entertain any intention of the kind. He also denies the truth of the statement made that he was going to make anticlimactic arrangements with Secretary Conkling, in the event of a second vote, with the understanding that he should have the nomination for the Presidency next time. He remarked, of his own accord, without the question being put, that the report which had been circulated that he was going to Cincinnati to look after his own interests was maliciously false, and that he never had any idea of doing such a foolish thing.

JACOB THOMPSON—SECRETARY CHANDLER'S JOKE.

TURNING OUT SOMETHING SERIOUS FOR HIS THICKSKIN.

Secretary Chandler was correct when he stated to Messrs. Lamar and Casey Young, who called on him as friends of Mr. Jacob Thompson, his predecessor of one-half day in the Interior Office, that it was a joke when he said that the latter should be impeached and brought to trial for the disappearance in 1869 of \$750,000 of bonds, held as a trust fund for Indian tribes, which were in his charge as Secretary of the Interior. But as Mr. Thompson was heroic enough to come to this city straightaway, when he read the Herald despatches that he was to be impeached, and ask Secretary Chandler at once, by a suggestive letter, whether there was any foundation for the statement, the matter took another and almost as serious shape, in the commencement of a suit against him to-day by the United States District Attorney of this city for the recovery of \$2,000,000. This may be the solution of Secretary Chandler's joke.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S JOKE.

Secretary Chandler is said to be preserving a letter in reply to the late and laconic epistle of Mr. Thompson, handed in to him, as it was, by two undoubted clerical hands, and it is said by those in Mr. Chandler's confidence that it will convey to Mr. Thompson, in a playful manner, all the information he wants.

MR. THOMPSON, UPON BEING ASKED ABOUT THE ANNULMENT OF HIS LETTER TO SECRETARY CHANDLER, STATED THAT HE MERELY WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS TRUE THAT HE WAS TO BE IMPEACHED, AND HE WAS GOING TO SEE WHETHER HE SHOULD UNDERGO THE SMIRCHING PROCESS AT ANY ONE'S WARM OR CAPRICE. HE DENIED BEING IN ANY WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOSS OF THE INDIAN TRUST FUND, AND CLAIMED THAT HE WAS CLEAR AT THE TIME OF THE INVESTIGATION BY THE REPORTING COMMITTEE.

But the friends of Secretary Chandler quote a paragraph from the report dated February 12, 1861, which says: "It matters but little who was the transgressor, the fact of the commission of the act, at a moment when we thought we had reason to boast of our good faith and integrity, will remain fixed in the public mind and be remembered as a dark offence when its guilty perpetrators have long forgotten."

SPEAKER KERR'S ILLNESS.

Speaker Kerr was taken this evening with a chill of no depressing and serious a character that several physicians were sent for in the anxiety of his friends. The medical gentlemen were so successful in their

treatment of their patient that Mr. Kerr is quiet and better at midnight.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS—OPENING OF THE BLACK HILLS TO EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day authorized Representative Page to report, with a recommendation of passage, the joint resolution introduced by Delegate Steele, of Wyoming, declaring all the territory north of the North Platte River and east of the summit of the Big Horn Mountains (commonly known as the Black Hills country) to be open to exploration and settlement. The joint resolution also declares that the true intent and meaning of the treaty of April 29, 1868, is that white men are not excluded from travelling over or settling upon any portion of Wyoming Territory not included within the boundaries of the permanent Sioux reservation established by the second article of that treaty. The committee also advise that this act shall not be construed to affect the right of the Indians to hunt in the Black Hills country.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The changes proposed by the Senate Committee on Commerce in the House Steamboat bill, as reported from that committee by Mr. Dorn to-day, are as follows: Amend the bill so that it shall read: "Whenever damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage from explosion, fire, collision or other cause, the master and owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel shall be liable to each and every person so injured to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect or failure to comply with provisions of this title, or through known defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus or of the hull. But if such explosion, fire, collision or casualty shall occur without the fault, privity or knowledge of owner or owners, the total liability of such owner or owners respectively shall in no case exceed the amount or value of his or their interest in such vessel and freight thereon, and any person sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence or wilful misconduct of any master, mate, engineer or pilot, or his neglect or refusal to obey the laws governing the navigation of such steamers, may sue such master, mate, engineer or pilot and recover damages for any such injury caused by any such master, mate, engineer or pilot, and such officer may also be imprisoned not exceeding three years."

THE RAILROAD COMBINATIONS.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day decided to commence next Friday their investigation under the resolution offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and adopted by the House of Representatives May 24, relative to the alleged combinations and discriminations by railroads. The investigation will be conducted by the full committee on Friday and Saturday next, but will probably be delegated soon thereafter to a sub-committee.

THE BLAINE INQUIRY.

Matters of interest in the House to-day prevented a meeting of the Sub-Judiciary Committee.

J. B. Stewart is here, and will be examined tomorrow.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

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THE FOLLOWING PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY ARE ANNOUNCED TO-DAY:—Second Lieutenant Peter S. Bonus, of the First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant of the First Cavalry; First Lieutenant William F. Spurgeon, of the Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain in the same regiment.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Commander Montgomery Board is detached as Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance on the 1st of July; Lieutenant William H. Briggs, from the Plymouth, is granted leave of absence.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAS. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, June 10—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, stationary or higher pressures, south and east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains will prevail.

For the Gulf States, stationary and in the Western States falling barometer, increasing southeast winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and numerous rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cooler followed by warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, stationary or rising barometer, southerly winds, except possibly northerly winds in the eastern portions, increasing cloudiness, stationary temperatures.

For the upper lakes, rising barometer, clear, warmer weather, with southerly winds in the southern portions, but possibly cooler northeast winds at northern stations.

For the lower lakes, southeast to southwest winds, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For Northern New England, stationary pressure, cooler northeast winds and cloudy weather; but for Southern New England and the Middle States, southerly winds, stationary temperatures and pressure, increasing cloudiness and possibly local rains.

The Ohio and tributaries will feel slightly; elsewhere the rivers remain stationary or falling.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1875. 1876.

3 A. M. 60 68 3:30 P. M. 62 68

6 A. M. 50 58 6 P. M. 57 61

9 A. M. 63 75 9 P. M. 58 72

12 M. 62 82 12 M. 57 69

Average temperature yesterday..... 75°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 59°

HEAVY RAIN STORM.

STRAUCH, N. Y., June 9, 1876.

This city was visited by a tremendous rain storm this afternoon. Between half-past four and eight o'clock it is estimated that eight inches of water fell. A large number of more or less business portions of the city are flooded, causing a great deal of damage. The central tunnel under the canal was five feet under water, and trains could not pass through it for some time as the water put out the fire of the engines. At nine o'clock the storm ceased.

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES.

The underscoring of railway corporations still goes on. The Erie Railway Company will put the following reduced rates of fare from New York into effect to-day:—To Cleveland, \$6; Detroit, \$12; Toledo, \$12; Columbus, \$10; Cincinnati, \$12; Indianapolis, \$13; Louisville, \$16; St. Louis, \$13; Chicago, \$14; Quincy, \$22; Kansas City, \$29; Milwaukee, \$17; Omaha, \$30; Francisco, \$18.

ABOUT COUNTERFEIT QUARTERS.

The industrious artisans who assume government functions for a livelihood have invented a counterfeit of the silver quarters now so generally in circulation. The spurious coin is said to resemble almost exactly the genuine in size, appearance and sound. On a close inspection, however, there will be found in the counterfeits "C. C." under the eagle. Everybody would do well to look for these two C's, as the matter is too serious to be overlooked.

THE RIVERS' DEAD.

Yesterday afternoon Officer O'Toole, of the Fourth precinct, found the body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty-five years of age, floating in the East River at pier No. 29. It was removed to the morgue.

The coroner was notified yesterday that Henry Vogan, aged forty-six years, of No. 62 West Forty-sixth street, had fallen into the river at the foot of West Forty-sixth street, and his body was recovered, but on being taken to shore expired from exhaustion.

Speaker Kerr was taken this evening with a chill of no depressing and serious a character that several physicians were sent for in the anxiety of his friends. The medical gentlemen were so successful in their

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